

STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE New York Telegram asks if Mussolini is mad after reading the latest piece of bombast from the Fascist dictator in which the notorious renegade declared that he wanted an army of 5,000,000 strong with which Italy would participate in a war that would make the rest of the powers sit up on their hind legs and wag their ears to all Benito's demands. The demand of international Fascism indulged in a last chuckle at the expense of the corpse of liberalism and the protests from our own worshippers of democracy were few and far between.

PERHAPS Mussolini is mad but we are not aware that sane Wall Street bankers loan money to lunatics. Indeed we know quite a few indigent, the mentally healthy citizens who would be looked on with suspicion should they seek a loan from the same bankers that drop their millions at Mussolini's feet. And the reason why they loan their money to Mussolini is because, first of all, they will make a profit on the loan, and secondly the money will be devoted to the strengthening of the system on which the bankers look with a benevolent eye.

COMING to think it over we are of the opinion that Mussolini is not crazy. Any more than Napoleon was. Or Kaiser Wilhelm. He might have been considered crazy had he appeared on the world political stage twenty years ago. Ever the former Kaiser of Germany in his palmy days never brandished the sword as threateningly as Mussolini does. The explanation can be found in the shaky condition of capitalism in Europe and the inevitability of the spread of Fascist organizations to cope with the growing militancy of the workers. The issue in the future will not be between dictatorship and democracy but between the Workers' and Farmers' governments and the black dictatorship of capitalism.

STILL the government has not made an appropriation out of the treasury for the relief of the victims of the Mississippi flood. Perhaps this money is being saved for the pork barrel. Hoover is on a panhandling excursion and in the meantime the people of the flooded areas are suffering. Woe unto the unfortunate. Their misery will excite public compassion for a few days, then some other novelty hoves in sight—this time it was Lindbergh—and the world jogs along as usual.

IF the Washington administration was as much concerned with the fortunes of the poor farmers in the Mississippi Valley as it is with those of big business in Mexico, Nicaragua and China, it would not wait to tap the public purse before lending aid. It spends millions of dollars on expeditions to those countries, even going to the extreme of shooting down defenseless people simply because they stand in the way of Wall Street's interests. It's a capitalist government and there is no more humanity in it than there is in the soul of a pawnbroker.

LAST Sunday our ministers had a good time telling their flock that Lindbergh crossed the ocean without a mishap because he believed in god. We do not know whether he does or not but his father didn't believe very much in superstition. Had Lindbergh failed the spiritual aviators would have declared that "the sins of the father are visited on his children, yes, even unto the fourth generation." Anyhow, for once the preachers had a topic that had almost universal interest.

AMBASSADOR HERRICK made a good thing out of the Lindbergh feat. This flunkie is about the most colorless of the United States ambassadors and unless there happened to be some new development in the debt controversy between Washington and Paris, he was lucky to get noticed in the society columns. But when Lindbergh hove in sight he stuck to him like glue to a blanket and then pulled off an anti-Bolshevik speech in the warm rays of the aviator's reflected glory. Clever stunt! Millions who read the dailies were thinking of the young flier and assumed that "them's his sentiments."

THE date set for the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti is approaching and there is reason to fear that the agitation necessary to concentrate mass opinion on this threatened legal assassination of two innocent workers is weakening. A certain group of pseudo-anarchists, who fastened themselves on the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee have placed obstacles in the way of a great united front.

(Continued on Page Four)

CHINESE MILITARIST FRONT COLLAPSES

Pacific Conference Demands Colonial Freedom

EARL BROWDER OF AMERICA ELECTED CHIEF SECRETARY

Plan Fight Against New Imperialist War

(By Nationalist News Agency)

HANKOW, May 31.—Fourteen and a half million of the organized workers of Japan, Korea, France, Russia, China, the United States, England, and Java were represented by delegates to the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference which opened in Hankow on May 20 and closed on the 26th. The Australian delegates were prevented from attending by the refusal of the portuguese to grant them passports by the Australian Government. The Mexican delegates were delayed en route. The Philippines Labor Federation cabled greetings and expressed regrets over the fact that they could not appoint delegates to attend the conference on account of their own Congress.

Demand 42-Hour Work

Important decisions made by the conference included (1) support of the Chinese revolution and protest against imperialist intervention; (2), struggle against the Pacific war danger; (3), support the national liberation movements in India, Korea, Java, the Philippines, and Latin-America; (4), economic program including 42-hour week, social insurance protection for women, abolition of child labor, equal wages for equal work, freedom for organization of labor inspection, and abolition of punishment fines; (5), establishment of a permanent secretariat to distribute information and to prepare for the Pan-Pacific Congress next year.

Five members constitute the secretariat of which Earl Browder, of America, was elected the chief secretary, and Aplain of Russia, the assistant secretary. The other members include Nichido of Japan, Su Shou-chen of China, and Garden of Australia. Su Shou-chen is the head of the All China Labor Federation and is Minister of Labor of the Nationalist Government.

CHARGE WORKERS WITH SEDITION IN THIRD FRAME - UP

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 31.—Pete Musulin, Milan Resstar and Anton Zima of Woodlawn, Pa., were arrested Thursday on a charge of sedition and were released on \$2,000 bond each. Warrants are out for two others.

Musulin was arrested while working in a barber shop in Ambridge. Resstar called at the police headquarters after he learned that a warrant was out for his arrest. He was employed in an Ambridge bakery shop at the time the warrant for his arrest was issued.

Arrested Day Case

The three defendants were arrested together with eight others last year in a raid on three peaceful houses and were released a none-thousand dollars bail each. The indictments were quashed before they ever reached the courts. They were then rearrested charged with the same "crime" and together with eight others last year were released on \$1,000 bail each. The indictments were quashed before they ever reached the courts.

They were then rearrested, charged with the same "crime" and again released on bail which was increased to \$5,000 each for the three defendants. The charges were so flimsy that Judge Reeder of Beaver County considered it necessary to dismiss the case for the second time before it reached the courts.

Third Time Same "Offense"

The Jones and Laughlin interests, however, did not rest in peace and caused the arrest of the three defendants for the third time. The charges now are exactly the same as on the two previous occasions.

About two weeks ago Musulin was arrested on a frame-up liquor charge and released on two thousand dollars.

(Continued on Page Two)

Central Executive Committee of Workers [Communist] Party Appeals for Emergency Fund for the Daily Worker

The following telegram has been received from the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party:

DAILY WORKER
33 East 1st Street
New York City.

Comrades:

The jailing without bail of Comrades William F. Dunne and Bert Miller is part of the general campaign of frightfulness against the Communists and the left wing in the labor movement. It is part of the world campaign of the imperialists to cripple and silence the vanguard of the working class in preparation for the most frightful slaughter of the masses the world has ever seen in order to again try to decide the issue of which jackal pack shall have the right to exploit the rest of the world. Joining in this attack are the hordes of black reaction—the patriotic societies, the courts, the police, the agents of capitalism who have placed themselves at the head of labor unions in order to betray them. They want to silence The DAILY WORKER because it has done its duty to the working class by unmasking their murderous schemes, because it has exposed the betrayers of labor and fought for the building up of militant unionism in order to resist the wage cuts, the lengthening of hours and the general lowering of the standard of living. In face of this assault against The DAILY WORKER every comrade must rally to its support and exert all his or her energy to raise funds to rush to the management of the paper so that our only English daily, the gauge by which our party is estimated by the working class, may survive and grow stronger in order to lead in the great struggles that are coming.

Especially is it imperative that The DAILY WORKER be saved in view of the new struggle in the needle trades—the furriers' strike—that begins this week. It would be an immeasurable calamity to enter this fight without The DAILY WORKER.

Comrades, rally to the support of The DAILY WORKER!

Do not let the enemy silence us by their savage attacks and their atrocious actions in jailing our comrades without bail on such a flimsy pretext as they have used against us.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA.

Comrades, the emergency is still grave. Our comrades are still in jail, denied even the privilege of reading books or newspapers. We are carrying on the work to the best of our ability, but you must continue to rush funds for relief during this critical situation. Send contributions to 33 East First Street, New York City. We are perfecting plans for a fund to insure The DAILY WORKER, but until we are able to get this work under way you must help.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, DAILY WORKER.

Imperialist Acts Against China Will Be Exposed Friday

The truth about the present situation in China will be told at a mass meeting at Central Opera House Friday evening, under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Scott Nearing, Betram D. Wolfe, Harry M. Wicks, M. J. Orlin, Alexander Trachtenberg, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Charles Kruks, Rebecca Grecht, a Chinese speaker, and a representative of the Young Workers League will tell the truth about the revolution in China. The machinations of the imperialists for a new world war and the real meaning of the break in the Soviet-British relations will also be explained.

William F. Dune, one of the editors of The DAILY WORKER, who was scheduled to speak, is now in jail as a result of a conspiracy on the part of the patriotic societies of this city to kill The DAILY WORKER. He will speak if out on bail by that time. Jack Stachel will be chairman.

There will be an admission charge of 25 cents. Tickets are on sale at the office of the Workers Party, 108 E. 14th St., Jimmie Higgins Bookshop, 106 University Place, and the Freiheit, 30 Union Square.

Engineers to Mediate Pay Raise Demands

The demand of 30,000 locomotive engineers on the eastern lines for a 15 per cent wage advance has gone to mediation under the Parker-Watson Act, it was announced yesterday. Rumors that a compromise of 7½ per cent wage increase with sacrifice of working conditions would be agreed to prove groundless.

It is expected that the board of mediation will grant the engineers the 7½ per cent advance which other railroad crafts have won.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

MONTRÉAL, May 31.—Conferences were being held today to avert a possible strike of 10,000 railway clerks on the Canadian Pacific.

C.P.R. Railway Clerks Conferring on Strike

Montreal, May 31.—Conferences were being held today to avert a possible strike of 10,000 railway clerks on the Canadian Pacific.

Four New Limousines for Mayor Walker Cost More Than His Year's Salary

Mayor Jimmie Walker has four shiny new limousines, valued at \$7,000 each. With chauffeurs and upkeep, they cost the city \$36,481 in the past year, \$11,000 more than the workers pay Jimmie for being the world's best dressed mayor.

All this, and more is explained in a report of the city affairs bureau of the republican party, in a broadside against Tammany made public yesterday. Four other city officials spend more of the city's money on private cars than they get as wages. All told about \$1,000,000 a year is wasted on official limousines.

Even under the extravagant Hylian regime, no such heights in graft were reached, assert the republicans, themselves keen judges of graft through intimate knowledge.

5.—Cabinet considers removal of U. S. embassy at Tientsin, controlled by Chang Tsing-chang, Shantungese war-lord, or Shanghai, controlled by Chiang Kai-shek, in view of imminent capture of Peking by Hankow Nationalists.

1.—Hankow Nationalists smash militarist line in Honan; takes 20,000 prisoners; Peking authorities withdraw all troops from Province.

2.—Imperialists plan war on advancing Nationalists; land 2,000 Japanese troops at Tsing-tao; rush British battalion to Tientsin.

3.—Wu Pei-fu's troops rapidly joining Hankow Nationalists.

4.—Chang Tsung Chang, Shantungese war-lord abuses Soviet Union citizens captured with Mme. Borodin on Pamiat Lenin; threatens hunger strike if not immediately released.

5.—Cabinet considers removal of U. S. embassy at Tientsin, controlled by Chang Tsing-chang, Shantungese war-lord, or Shanghai, controlled by Chiang Kai-shek, in view of imminent capture of Peking by Hankow Nationalists.

PEKING, May 31.—The entire Northern line in Honan Province has been smashed by the twofold onslaught of the Hankow Nationalist troops, commanded by General Feng Yu-hsiang and Yang Sen. The Northern front as a result of decisive defeat that Chang Tsao-lin's troops have suffered at the hands of the Hankow Nationalists.

The prediction made by Eugene Chen and Michael Borodin that Peking will fall by midsummer seems to be justified in view of the recent victories of the Nationalists in Honan. The retreat of Chang Tsao-lin's forces means the complete surrender of all of Honan Province south of the Yellow River, of Anhwei Province and the entire Lung-hai railway.

Capture 20,000.

The straw that broke Chang Tsao-lin's Honan lines was the capture of Kunghsien yesterday. (Kunghsien is an important arsenal 40 miles west of Chengchow and a strategic point in the Nationalist drive against Peking).

The Northern troops were crushed between General Feng's troops advancing from the Shensi border to the west and General Yang's forces marching north from Hankow.

Reports received from the front yesterday state that Hankow troops took more than 20,000 prisoners and large quantities of ammunition when the Northern troops attempted to prevent them from crossing the Lohu River. The Northern troops were reported to be fleeing in panic.

Imperialists Plan War.

The imperialist powers are preparing to rush troops and warships to the Peking-Tientsin area in view of the imminent fall of Peking.

Japan has already dispatched 2,000 troops to Tsing-tao from Manchuria and is holding two thousand more marines in readiness for immediate transportation to Peking and Tientsin, while British military authorities have ordered a battalion of troops from Shanghai to northern China.

General Smedley Butler, commanding the American marines in China, (Continued on Page Two)

GREETINGS TO COMRADE PAUL CROUCH

Comrade Paul Crouch, who was sentenced to a long term in the penitentiary for his agitation among the soldiers in the United States army, is slated for release from San Quentin prison today.

The DAILY WORKER, now under fire from the same capitalist enemy that railroadled Comrade Crouch to prison, welcomes him back into the fighting ranks of the militant workers again.

The ideas that Paul Crouch went to prison for cannot be crushed by confinement. They burst all bonds because they are pushed forward by the inexorable drive of evolution.

At this moment in world history when the dogs of war are being unleashed and the slaughter houses are being put in shape for another debacle in which millions of the world's working class are destined for the shambles, fighters like Crouch are invaluable. Every effective fighter is needed now more than ever. We feel sure that his term in jail has steelled Crouch for the struggle ahead.

The DAILY WORKER greets and welcomes you, Comrade Crouch.

Those wishing to send greetings to Paul Crouch can wire him in care of Edgar Owens, 1212 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

STRIKE-BREAKER MADE PRESIDENT OF PRUDENTIAL FOR LOYAL SERVICE

This series of ten articles, of which this is the eighth, deals with the exploitation of the industrial insurance agent and methods to combat the evils of weekly payment life insurance. This series is the result of numerous requests to publicize the details of the swindle and fraud to which the agent is subject in common with the policyholder.

Article VIII.
By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

The existence of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents should justify, in the eyes of the Insurance Department, the creation of an insurance workers' protective organization.

Every year millions of dollars are paid to the presidents' association in the form of fees. This money is taken from the current "mutual" expenses and paid to this association which is the official lobbying machine for the insurance trust.

The New York Department of Insurance is the recipient of thousands of letters of complaint from ex-insurance agents in which specific charges of fraud and withholding of salaries are made.

In 1916, the companies involved spent millions of dollars in crushing the strike which occurred that year. In the annual report issued the following year no mention was made regarding the expenditure of this "co-operative" money.

No Help From Insurance Dept.

The agent has nothing to hope for from the official departments of Insurance which are in existence in the various states. It is a known fact that the departments operate in favor of the company at all times. It is also a well-known fact that after his tenure in office the average superintendent is taken care of by his late charges.

Preparatory to the creation of an agents' union it is well to bear in mind that the legal machinery of the insurance department will be used to crush any attempt at organization.

In order to forestall this, an aroused public opinion must be created among the millions of policyholders who are defrauded by the "Big Four."

The legislative machine is always at the beck and call of the insurance trust. The legislators who took part in the famous Armstrong Insurance Investigation were bought off in order to avoid the investigation of "industrial" insurance practices in 1906.

Hughes, Cox, Tully and others were all taken care of following the 1905 insurance scandals.

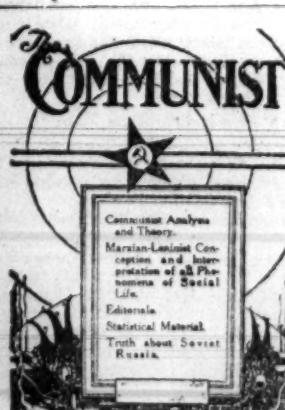
At the time of the insurance upheaval in New Jersey the assistant attorney general was one Edward Dickinson Duffield, a cunning lawyer and shrewd politician. At that time it was considered good form to take pot shots at the insurance business, providing such shots contained "constructive" criticism.

The Prudential Life Insurance Company is a New Jersey corporation and Duffield came forward with a plan for federal control of insurance companies. This was distasteful to the Prudential hierarchy.

Bought Off

The following year, on the expiration of his time in office, Duffield was made general solicitor for the insurance company. This was in 1906. In the same year he was appointed 4th vice-president. In 1913 he was made vice-president. Five years later, in 1918, he was appointed vice-president and associate general counsel for his faithful work in crushing the 1916 strike.

In 1922 Duffield was appointed president and has acted in that capacity ever since. Among the "Big Four" the Prudential methods are the most shameful. It still indulges in the infamous deferred dividend system which was declared illegal in New York by the Armstrong Committee.



In the New
MAY ISSUE:

Toward Another Wave of Revolutionary Struggle—By James P. Cannon.
The Empire Congress Against Imperialism—By Manuel Gomez.
The Civil War in the United States—By Karl Marx.
The World Struggle for Rubber—By Leon Flatt.

And Other Features.

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The COMMUNIST
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Chiang Broods Over His Treachery to China



Of such material is a life insurance president made.

"Friend of Workers" In one of its official pronouncements to its field staff the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company says, "Today the Metropolitan with its millions of industrial policies in force is recognized as the friend of the workingman."

Who recognizes this? The forty million defrauded policyholders? The sixty thousand agents who are bulked and ordered not to organize?

Haley Fiske, the Metropolitan president has something to say on the question of the agent when he says, "Criticism has frequently been directed at the comparatively high expense rate at which industrial (weekly premium) insurance is conducted. A large share of this expense is the result of the service extended to the insured in sending agents to their homes each week to collect the premiums. The history of industrial insurance has amply demonstrated that this system of house-to-house collecting is necessary. . . . No substitute has yet been found for the faithful agent who goes from house to house."

Robbing the Faithful.

In the face of this statement Mr. Fiske authorizes the deduction of 15 million dollars annually from the pay envelopes of his so-called faithful agents.

We have Mr. Fiske's words for it that the company cannot exist without the field worker. He is the pillar upon which the whole insurance structure rests.

Only the unionization of the industrial insurance worker will end the unfair and harsh conditions under which he works.

Upton Sinclair to Fight Boston Ban on His Book "Oil"

Upton Sinclair is expected to come East and fight Boston's ban on his latest novel, "Oil." A. & C. Boni, publishers of the book, are waiting final word from the author of so many workers' stories. The Bonis will back Sinclair's legal test of the Massachusetts censorship provisions under which Boston police have acted.

"Oil" is a well heeled chunk of temporary life. It may in time be recognized as a first rank historical novel. It crowds the growth of the oil industry through the national scandal period under Harding into its pages. It gives flashes of the movie world, of the prophets and profits of new religion, and of the currents in the labor movement.

Book sellers say that some of Sinclair's women characters are too outspoken in their gold-digging philosophy of love and life—hence the ban. They deny that the author's attack on private profit system of industry and government brought the action against the book. After two police detectives confiscated copies of "Oil" in one shop, practically all Boston book dealers withdrew the volume from their shelves.

"Oil" follows the fate of Sinclair Lewis' novel "Elmer Gantry," which satirizes the protestant ministry, and other recent works which are alleged to fall under ancient obscenity clauses of Massachusetts law.

Fascisti, Inc.
Of Britain Goes Out of Business

LONDON, May 31.—Unable to do much damage on account of the relative strength of the British labor movement, the "British Fascisti, Inc." has gone out of business. It was organized about two years ago and was openly contemptuous of the other organizations whom it accused of being too moderate in not making black-shirt physical attacks against workers' societies and cooperatives.

They themselves, however, limited their activities to breaking up radical meetings and parading in black shirts. The oath of allegiance prescribed that members, regardless of "life, person or self-interest," should forward the cause of fascism.

Copies of this issue can be obtained at labor bookstores, local offices of the I. L. D., or from the national office of International Labor Defense, 23 S. Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill. A copy is easily worth the dime it costs.

FASCISTI AND K. K. BARRED FROM PARADES

Warren Investigates Queens Riot

As a result of the clashes between Ku Klux Klan elements and their opponents and the death of two fascists during Memorial Day celebrations on Monday, Police Commissioner Joseph A. Warren stated yesterday that he believed that both the Klan and the fascists should be barred from parades, especially when wearing their white robes or uniforms.

The police commissioner yesterday started an investigation of the clash between police and catholics with members of the K.K.K. along the line of march during the Memorial Day parade at Richmond Hill, Queens on Monday. In spite of the fighting attitude of the Klan no clubbing took place although that is a usual feature of police action when working-class organizations are involved.

The Klan is angry nevertheless, believing that the police had no right to interfere with their parade. It is believed that the entire matter will be white washed.

American Imperialist Still in Nanking



John K. Davis, U. S. Consul in Nanking. He is largely responsible for the lying propaganda about Nationalist atrocities there and has remained behind to tell Chiang Kai-shek what American big business wants him to do.

Barbusse In June Labor Defender Urges Sacco and Vanzetti be Freed

The execution of Sacco and Vanzetti can be considered hereafter only as a tremendous challenge to the entire public opinion. It will engender everlasting hatred on the part of the working masses and be condemned by all loyal, wise and enlightened spirits whom it will transform into enemies of a system of domination which employs such methods. . . . There are all the moral and humanitarian as well as tactical reasons why the supreme American power should spare these two victims."

These are the words contained in an appeal for Sacco and Vanzetti by Henri Barbusse, the internationally known writer and agitator of France, written especially for the June issue of the Labor Defender, which is just off the press, upon the cabled request of the editor.

Special For Sacco-Vanzetti
The June issue which is a special Sacco-Vanzetti number contains a series of features dedicated to the famous case that has aroused the indignation and protest of millions of workers. The cover design by the noted labor artist Fred Ellis, is a striking expression of the powerful hand of labor stretched out to save the two Italian radicals.

The issue contains a lengthy record of the organizations and individuals of prominence throughout the world that have protested the planned execution; the speech of James P. Cannon, secretary of the I. L. D. at the Chicago protest meeting, and a review of Felix Frankfurter's analysis of the Sacco-Vanzetti case by Thurber P. Lewis.

Articles On Arrests

In addition, the June issue contains articles on the campaign against labor leaders in Hungary, written by Martin Aborn, an article on the arrests and imprisonment of the female workers and ladies garment workers in New York, on the case of Jack Rubenstein, Passaic strike leader, by Hollace Randsell, the continuation of the life of Eugene Barnett, the Centralia I. W. W., letters from prisoners, and a full page of photographs of the labor defense movement throughout the world, in addition to the usual host of illustrations which have added to the popularity of the Labor Defender.

Unofficial U. S. War on Hankow.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The removal of the American legation from Peking in view of the imminent capture of that city by the Hankow Nationalists is under contemplation by the government, it was announced today.

The cabinet which is bitterly hostile to the Hankow Nationalists contemplates the removal of the legation either to Tientsin, which is controlled by Chang Chung-chang, Shantung's war-lord, or Shanghai, which is controlled by Chiang Kai-shek.

Copies of this issue can be obtained at labor bookstores, local offices of the I. L. D., or from the national office of International Labor Defense, 23 S. Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill. A copy is easily worth the dime it costs.

State Department Likes Mussolini Saber Rattle; Sure He's Morgan's Man

WASHINGTON, May 31. (FP).—Mussolini's formal declaration that the aim of fascism is to be prepared after 1938 to throw 5,000,000 well-equipped troops, a vast air force and a strong navy into any conflict which may then arise over Italian national aims, was calmly received in Washington.

The unofficial view within the Coolidge administration, and especially in the state department staff, is that fascism is a safeguard against disturbance of the rule of the propertied class throughout the world. Since the financial rule of the post-war world has come to the United States, Mussolini is looked upon with favor. That he would ever dare challenge the interests of American capital, or interfere with the British empire, is doubted. Washington sees in the latest speech of Mussolini a threat at France on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other. It offers no criticism, except for his bluntness.

Members of the local Swedish colony, and friends of Sacco and Vanzetti yesterday outwitted the Boston authorities who refused to grant a permit for a parade, or for a meeting in Faneuil Hall or at the Parkman bandstand, to welcome Branting. They gathered, 1,500 strong, at the railroad station when he arrived and "walked with him" to Boston Common where they held an open air meeting under a permit which had been granted to another organization. Any sort of permit had been denied to the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

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In his brief speech on the Common, Branting stated that he had been sent from Sweden "to make a quite impartial study of the Sacco-Vanzetti case and to give a fair report. This step is dictated of an earnest interest, an interest common to all countries. I assume it can be understood now here as an inconvenient curiosity. America gives an example to the world and therefore a widespread attention on her actions is natural."

Committee Hits Fuller.

Official opposition to permitting the welcome planned for Branting comes immediately following the protests of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee to Governor Fuller because of the way in which he is conducting his investigation of the case of these two workers. In a second letter of the committee to the governor, which was made public on Friday, it is charged that Governor Fuller is investigating the guilt or innocence of the two men instead of confining himself to the question of whether or not they had a fair trial.

The committee points out that there are legal ways in which a new trial can be provided if it is found that they did not have a fair one, and it is the governor's job to decide whether or not the trial was fair.

"Besides the lives of our two friends, in whose innocence we have implicit faith, there is another issue at stake in this case. That is the administration of justice in the courts of Massachusetts. The majority of people who have written you, including the finest minds in this and other countries, are deeply troubled by this latter issue."

Would Counteract Venom.

The committee states that it has asked the governor to have a commission present at this investigation in advisory capacity, because the issue is so important. It now adds the request "at least to allow counsel for the defendants to be present whenever anything is said against them." The governor so far has not replied to this communication, but he is proceeding with his private investigation and examination of various witnesses.

Letters continue to come from all parts of the world in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. The Confederation of Revolt in Youth of Groningen, Holland, has demanded immediate release of the two men, "in the name of human justice." The Paris section of Action Universitaire Républicaine et Socialiste, consisting of students, asked for release.

An impartial review of the case is asked in a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Methodist preachers of Chicago; and a demand for freedom was made in a resolution passed Saturday by 4,000 workers of Rochester, N. Y., a large number of them members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Having used his street car conductors as stock salesmen, Mitten put them to work as receiving tellers for his bank. They gathered in the savings accounts on every street car on paydays, and soon had cut off many of the chief sources of deposits upon which the Brotherhood bank had counted. When this process had gone far enough, he made a proposal to admit the Brotherhood bank to a consolidation, as he had earlier taken over a labor bank known as the Producers' and Consumers', which had failed. The Brotherhood bank was sound, but was not growing so fast as had been anticipated. After much discussion, the Brotherhood bank's directors recommended that the merger be approved.

The Amalgamated Street & Electric Railway Employees does not share Mitten's good opinion of the Philadelphia situation. President Mahon has expressed himself as looking upon Mitten as a union-buster—a term which Mitten quotes in his circular without naming Mahon. The chief of the trade union has asserted that Mitten tried to smash the union in Buffalo some years ago. Mitten replies that organized labor needs "more enlightened management" to guide it to economic efficiency.

Charge Sedition Upon Woodlawn Workers

(Continued from Page One)

bail. One of the policemen reported that he "found" a gallon of liquor in Musulin's Ford, which was standing on one of the Woodlawn streets while Musulin attended a meeting of Croatian Beneficial Lodge. The car was standing on the street for several hours. No witnesses happened to be around when the liquor was "found," except the fact that the Ford was standing on quite a busy street.

Postpone Tapolechani Case

The well known Tapolechani case was scheduled for a hearing in the Federal Courts in Pittsburgh on June 1st, but was postponed to the middle of June.

The case of Sadolka, who was arrested some time ago in Wilmerding and charged with sedition, was scheduled to come up for hearing early in May, but was postponed and will come up in the early part of June.

The Woodlawn cases are being defended by the American Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense, and the two other cases are being taken care of by the International Labor Defense.

BRANTING IS GIVEN BITTER TASTE OF DEMOCRACY HERE

Denied Hall in Boston for Sacco Speech

BOSTON, Mass., May 31.—George Branting, noted Swedish attorney, is today beginning his work of gathering first-hand information about the Sacco-Vanzetti case. It is for this purpose that he has been sent to America by his countrymen who are vitally interested in the fate of these two Italian radical workers.

Members of the local Swedish colony, and friends of Sacco and Vanzetti yesterday outwitted the Boston authorities who refused to grant a permit for a parade, or for a meeting in Faneuil Hall or at the Parkman bandstand, to welcome Branting. They gathered, 1,500 strong, at the railroad station when he arrived and "walked with him" to Boston Common where they held an open air meeting under a permit which had been granted to another organization.

Any sort of permit had been denied to the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

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They Are Celebrating the Fifteenth Anniversary of the "Pravda"

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.
(Moscow Correspondent of "The Daily Worker")

MOSCOW, May 9th. (By Mail).—The fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the Bolshevik Daily—"Pravda"—was celebrated today at a festive meeting held in the "Hall of the Columns" of the Dom Soyus (the "Labor Temple" of the Moscow trade unions, formerly the most exclusive club of the nobility). Thousands of electric lights caught up from the more than fifty great crystal candleabras, their glitters caught up in the polished white marble columns that give this famous hall its name. Above the stage, on which sat about two hundred of the more prominent members of the "Pravda" staff and Party organs, was suspended a big red and gold streamer: "Greetings to the Bolshevik Pravda!"

Fifteen years ago the Bolsheviks realized that the time had definitely come when a break must be made with the opportunist, liquidators Mensheviks with whom they had thus far been "united" in a single Social Democratic Labor Party. This "unity" deserves the quotation marks because never had two horses pulled so contrariwise as did this team; both wings, representing widely divergent ideology and generally advocating diametrically opposite tactics, they had maintained their own organizations and press, and Party history had been a long sequence of almost twenty years of inner-Party struggle over every vital question confronting the young Russian labor movement.

Lenin Calls For Break.

There had been splits before which, under the pressure of conditions, had been breached—but now that the Mensheviks proposed the virtual liquidation of all the revolutionary phases of socialist activity Lenin called for the final break. The Bolsheviks formed their own Party, rallied behind themselves the overwhelming mass of the Party membership, and began publishing, in Petersburg, their own daily—"Pravda."

From the very first the paper had to fight desperately against police suppression. Its very title was chosen first under the conditions of this fight, a dormant police permit for the appearance of a paper by that name being utilized to make the start. Time after time the paper was confiscated, members of the staff and distributors imprisoned, but the paper appeared just the same under a slightly changed title and the chase went on until it was ended by the victorious proletarian revolution. Now the birthday of "Pravda" is also "International Press Day" for the Communist movement, a fitting tribute to the first and greatest of Bolshevik dailies.

Pravda's Services Reviewed.

Great ovations greeted Comrade Ulianov, sister of Lenin, who is re-

sponsible political secretary of the editorial collegium and N. I. Bucharin, Editor-in-Chief. The chairman was Ulianov, Secretary of the Moscow Party organization. The first and principal speaker was our old Comrade Gussiev, known to a great many American Communists for his service to the American movement. As head of the CPSU Central Committee Department for the Press it was his function to review the work done and to be done by the "Pravda" and the other far-flung Communist press in the Soviet Union.

He began by threatening, humorously, to speak 15 minutes on the 15 years of "Pravda" history, one minute for each year, and then two hours or more of excursions through the realm of the Soviet literary world. Then he promised to do no such thing and confined himself, after a short statement of the significance of "Pravda" to the movement, to a detailed analysis of the tasks and trends in the present "new" Communist press in the Soviet Union.

The 15th anniversary, he said marks a turning point in the history of "Pravda" and our press generally. Our task now embraces the enlightenment of the vast masses of workers and especially the raising of the cultural level of the peasant people. Quoting Lenin he reminded the great audience that when "Iskra" was started there were perhaps 40 revolutionaries grouped around it in all Russia. "Proletar" already had about a thousand such. "Pravda," when launched, enjoyed the active support of tens of thousands, which have now grown into millions. The task of our press is to find suitable forms for the mobilizing of these no longer thousands but millions. The mobilizing of these masses for the demands of the hour—rationalization, economy, lower prices—is the immediate task of our press.

The Rabcor's Job.

We all realize, he continued, that the worker-correspondents are one of our most valuable and indispensable ties between our press and the masses. But this movement, which now includes between 250,000 and 300,000 worker, peasant, red army and youth correspondents is beginning to show some signs of development in a direction not beneficial to its real function. There is to be observed a tendency towards separatism, as though the Worker-Correspondent movement is something exclusive and apart from the toiling masses instead of their voice. The whole well-developed structure of worker correspondent circles, conferences, organs, special press, etc., faces the danger of institutionalism, and this must be avoided. The consequence has been that during the last year their ranks have not grown at the desired tempo, there is often an inclination to narrow the membership of worker-correspondent circles down to only Party and Youth League members, and in turn this has its reflection on the one hand in a certain conservatism and even resentment among worker correspondents towards proposed new forms of mass work by the press, and on the other in neglect by the special work-correspondent press organs of the specific problems of their own field in favor of general politics, thus invading the field of the regular Party press. Several glaring cases were cited: of a Leningrad worker correspondent organ allegedly reporting on a gubernia conference actually devoted only a few lines to this and the rest of the paper to China, Italian Fascism, world economics, etc. Everything except work-

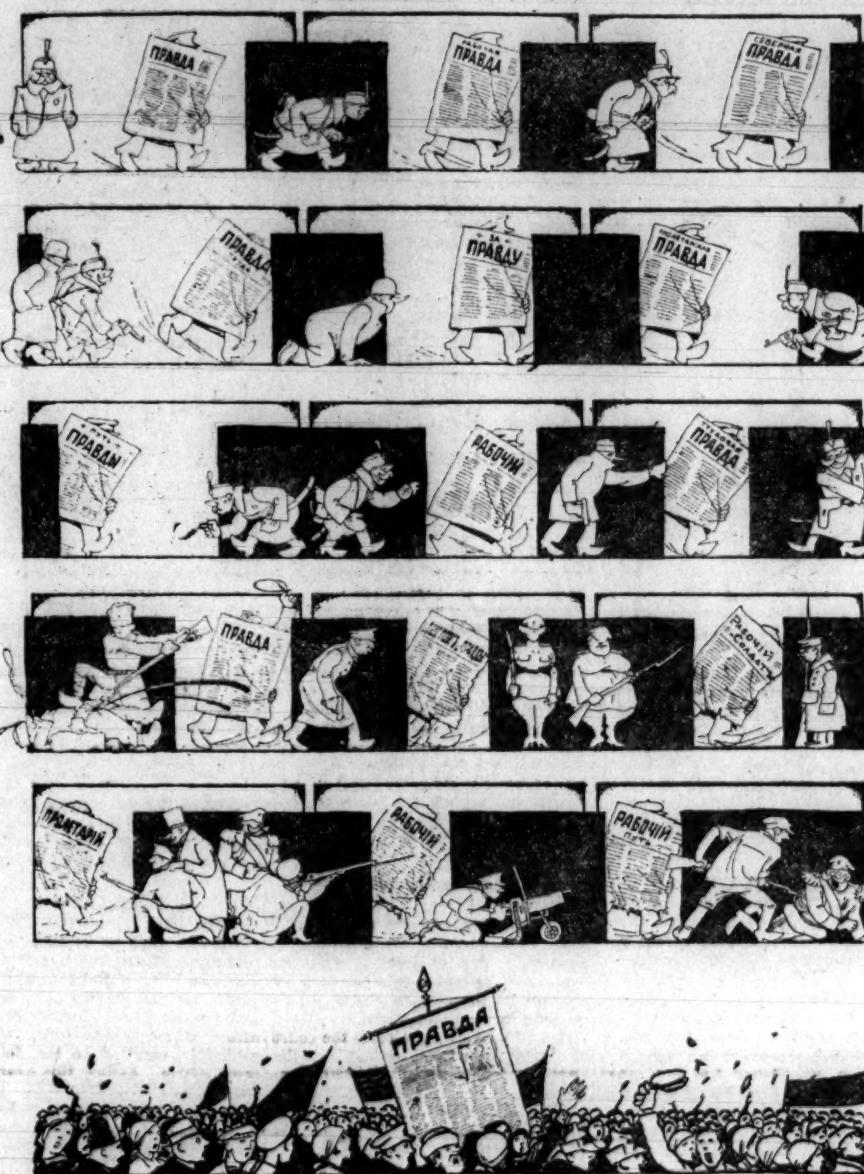
is to be done by the "Pravda" and the other far-flung Communist press in the Soviet Union.

Miracles of Transformation (The Story of the *Pravda*)

ЧУДЕСА ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ.

(История "Правды" в рисунках).

Рис. К. ЕЛИСЕВА.



This cartoon illustrates the changes in the name of *Pravda*, organ of the Russian Communist Party, made necessary by the constant attempts of the police to suppress it. The names on the paper in the successive pictures are: *Pravda*, Workers' *Pravda*, Northern *Pravda*, *Pravda* of Labor, *For Pravda*, Proletarian *Pravda*, Path of *Pravda*, Worker, Laborers' *Pravda*, *Pravda*, Page *Pravda*, Workers' Soldier, Proletarian, Worker, Workers' *Pravda*.

correspondents and their conference grew so far beyond the more limited circles of the WPC movement itself that personal letters were sometimes received from 30 per cent of the workers engaged in a plant.

How to Reach the Masses.

The speaker then discussed some of the new methods of developing mass contact with the press that had been initiated successfully. The chief of these was the putting of each factory, separately, on public exhibition through the columns of the press in such a way that worker correspon-

dents, lasting from two to six weeks depending on the size of the enterprise, are very thoroughly prepared. After thorough explanation in the Party nucleus and enlisting the full collaboration of the Trade Union Committee, a general meeting of the workers is called at which the proposal is explained and discussed. Then enlarged "Production Conferences" are held in each department to

campaigns, lasting from two to six weeks depending on the size of the enterprise, are very thoroughly prepared.

The method employed, as in the case of the paper in Tver, is to call for a public discussion of each factory as a basis of determining which is best, and which is carrying on the most conscientious efforts to improve. The

all questions. Each meeting elects a presidium of a few members, or a chairman and secretary. The general meeting endorses or amends plans of work submitted by the bureau, considers applications for membership or to become candidates, discusses and acts on expulsions and disciplinary measures, elects delegates to party conferences occurring within the rayon, receives reports from the Young Communist League, the party fractions, and individual members on their work. The general meeting discusses political, economic, trade union, party and local questions.

The general meeting elects the Bureau, for a six months period, consisting of nine members and two or three candidates, a large number being allowed only with the consent of the rayon party committee. If the nucleus is small, consisting of less than seven members, the secretary is elected instead of a bureau.

In order to better carry on the work among the non-party masses, the nucleus periodically conducts open meetings and attempts to draw active non-party workers into the political study circles and schools, and tried to give active non-party workers responsible positions in the carrying on of the work in the factory, particularly those who are workers, farm laborers or poor peasants. Non-party workers who have the confidence of the workers and stand near to the party are nominated for elections in the non-party organizations, as well as party members. The best elements are drawn into the party. The nucleus at all times attempts to draw the non-party masses into the discussion of the problems of the Soviet Union as a whole. By overcoming the narrow craft and local sentiments, and conducting thorough systematic educational activities and by imbuing the masses with a sense of their common interests the nucleus secures their support for the party slogans and decisions." (quoted from same as above)

Calles Boycoats U. S. A.

In Retaliation Against

Fleecing of Government

MEXICO CITY, May 31.—A decree has been signed by President Calles forbidding all Mexican governmental departments to purchase supplies of any character, either directly or indirectly, from the United States. Ambassador Sheffield attaches the decree to comment officially on the decree.

President Calles stated that the decree was issued because "The United States Government has established a systematic embargo upon all goods purchased by the various departments of the Mexican Government."

prepare for the presentation of material, and finally after the whole factory has thus discussed its own affairs in the light of the questions raised by the press, the worker correspondents and all others who can be moved to do so write in to the paper what they have gleaned of the views of the workers and also whatever details of fact they can contribute. These letters are frankly published and sometimes regular press debates ensue.

At the close of the campaign another general meeting is called and the results are subjected to discussion. In the case mentioned where almost a third of the workers wrote personally to the newspaper 42 definite suggestions were made, of which 22 were accepted at once and carried out to an extent of 80 per cent. As a result, also, the friction which existed between the workers and the technicians was liquidated.

Opposition Scored.

Following Gussiev's speech there were short addresses by Comrade Ulianov and others including a factory worker who had taken part in the illegal distribution of the original "Pravda." Thereupon Comrade Zinoviev, who had been sitting at the extreme rear of the platform, asked for the floor. It was granted without question and as an old "Pravda" collaborator his reception by the audience was fairly cordial. This was his first appearance since his crushing defeat in the XV Congress of the CPSU and the VII Enlarged Executive of the Comintern, and there was great interest in what he would have to say. He did not leave his hearers long in doubt. Assuring them that in the event of a war on the Soviet Union every comrade (of the Opposition) would be found in the solid united Party front, he attacked the Party policy in China and especially the "Pravda" which, he said, did not give sufficiently earnest attention to the war danger and did not print his article on May First. By this time dissatisfaction embraced the whole audience and shouts of "Enough!" came from all parts of the hall.

Not Fooled By Pretty Speeches.

No sooner had he wound up his remarks than Nicolai Bucharin went to the tribune—where he was given a tremendous ovation. He had not intended to speak he said, but the unheard of attitude of Zinoviev made an immediate reply necessary. To come before an open mass meeting in such a critical time with an attack of this sort was a crime against the Party. The charges made by Zinoviev he refuted completely, and the pretty phrases about "united front of the Party" were exposed by comparison with Zinoviev's actions. A resolution endorsing the policy of the Central Committee and censuring the Opposition was then offered from the floor and adopted with only two dissenting votes.

As is customary in such celebrations, a very fine concert program followed the serious part of the meeting. Each guest received a souvenir anniversary packet of "Pravda" and its other publications. This drawing taken from the 15th anniversary supplement of "Pravda" illustrates the hectic experiences of the sheet with the Czarist and Kerensky police. In its history between 1912 and 1917 it had to change its name sixteen times of which six changes were after the February revolution. The sequence of the various titles and the number of issues through which they lived is as follows: "Pravda" (Truth) 440 days, "Workers Truth" (17 issues), North-

African capital, Addis Ababa, at least, do no useful work, their conception of their whole duty to their owners being the ornamental function of running beside him on the few occasions when he rides forth upon his mount. It is an easy life, and the class of people used as slaves desire no other.

"The slaves," says this anonymous report, "in the capital, Addis Ababa, at least, do no useful work, their conception of their whole duty to their owners being the ornamental function of running beside him on the few occasions when he rides forth upon his mount. It is an easy life, and the class of people used as slaves desire no other.

It seems superfluous to war vitriolic over the time-honored customs of an ancient African empire. The last slave country in the world must be induced to change its ways by more gradual methods. A custom like this is not to be uprooted by stroke of pen or sword."

Disarm Natives.

Having thus reported on chattel slavery to an administration which claims direct succession from the Great Emancipator, this investigator quoted at length the opinions of a foreign official who had lived long in eastern Africa. This foreigner recommended that Abyssinian raiders be deprived of arms and ammunition as a means of stopping their slave-taking habits.

"The War Minister of Abyssinia," says this report, "never rides forth without at least 2,000 slaves running behind his horse waving long wands and shouting their paens of joy in praise of their master. A poor man may possess only one small item of human property, but that one must assuredly be ever at his side to do his bidding."

All for Civilization.

"To all these peoples slavery is, far from being an evil, a most desirable and essential part of the social structure. They would even maintain, were it put to them, that the condition of the slave is much improved over their aboriginal status, their status being considerably elevated from that of wild animals to the relatively high civilization into which they are purchased."

"It is to be anticipated, therefore, that the eventual eradication of slavery from the countries of this district is scarcely to be seen by any person living at present."

These conclusions were applied not merely to Abyssinia but to Afghanistan and the Hedjaz, in southwestern Arabia, to which large numbers of slaves, especially children, are driven by Abyssinian raiders and Arab traders.

Will Send Minister.

In its report dated July 25, 1925, the Temporary Slavery Commission of the League of Nations says that Abyssinia is the only Christian country in which slavery is still legalized. It credits Ras Tafari with taking preliminary steps toward their gradual liberation, but it offers advice to him, in a series of proposed measures for making his purpose effective. It asks him to encourage his principal chiefs to free their own slaves; also to register all slaves and to declare free the ones not registered; finally to abolish the "legal status of slavery," but with the reservation that "for a fixed period" such freed slaves might be compelled to continue to serve their masters.

The League Commission's report also declares that forced labor can only become free labor, in a safe economic condition, when small holdings of land are made accessible to freed men, and when cash payment of adequate wages is assured by foreign companies that may develop the resources of the country with the labor of serfs and slaves.

These facts were in hand when the Washington administration decided to ask congress to enable it to send a minister to Abyssinia.

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THE FACTORY NUCLEUS IN USSR

ent article I will describe the chief functions of the nucleus of the Russian Communist Party and of the trade union organization in a state-owned factory in the Soviet Union, are, of course, not the same as functions of the Communist nucleus or the trade union organization in a factory in a capitalist country, or in a privately owned enterprise within the Soviet Union. In the state owned enterprise in the Soviet Union—and the large industries, as well as the transportation—are entirely in the hands of the state—the proletarian state is the em-

powers of these masses, to raise their political and cultural standard, to draw the masses into the process of socialist construction, into the Soviet, co-operative, economic and other work."

b) "The inner party work, carried out on the basis of inner party democracy, to study the decisions of the party congresses and conferences, to draw the membership into active participation in the decision of all questions confronting the party as a whole as well as the local party organizations; to promote people to the leading party, Soviet and other positions, to educate the membership in the Leninist spirit; to draw new members into the party, and improve the party influence among the non-party masses of workers and peasants and explain the party slogans and decisions; to determine the needs and de-

mands of these masses, to raise their political and cultural standard, to draw the masses into the process of socialist construction, into the Soviet, co-operative, economic and other work."

The method employed, as in the case of the paper in Tver, is to call for a public discussion of each factory as a basis of determining which is best, and which is carrying on the most conscientious efforts to improve. The

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Smashing the Imperialist Front in China!

The black picture of a defeated and disorganized nationalist movement, pictured by Frederick Moore, New York Times correspondent, and other mental scavengers of imperialism is shattered by the lightning flashes of victory as the militarist front in China collapses before the Hankow advance. The temporary arrest of the victorious advance caused by the treachery of the renegade, Chiang Kai-shek, who tried to turn a part of the nationalist forces over to the imperialist invaders, has been overcome. The collapse of that venture was the reason for the hasty dispatch of British, Japanese and American forces to Tsing-tao and Tientsin and points up the Yangtze in preparation for repetitions of the bombardment of Nanking.

In spite of and against the forces of predatory capitalism the nationalist armies march from victory to victory and again raise high the hopes of the revolutionaries and anti-imperialists of the world. The converging of the two nationalist armies—the main force from Hankow and the Shensi battalions of General Feng Yu-siang—at Changchow, the intersection of the two main railroad lines, gave the national liberation movement control of all Northern China and assured the collapse of the armies of the bribed bandit generals in the service of American, British and Japanese capital.

This magnificent victory will drive the imperialists mad with fury and they will hesitate at no atrocious crimes, they will resort to any unscrupulous provocation, in order to stem the rising tide of revolution.

Now, more than ever, the working class of the great powers must insistently demand that all invading forces be withdrawn from China so that the workers and peasants may be left unhampered to organize their own government and exterminate the bandit gangs who for years have been used by imperialism to thwart the desires of the masses of Chinese.

Herrick Assails Bolshevism Because It Is Enemy of War

Myron T. Herrick, American ambassador to France, now shining in the reflected light of young Lindbergh, whom he supplied with a pair of pajamas and a room at the American embassy after the famous ocean flight, upheld the tradition of his kind in a Memorial Day speech in France. American ambassadors are famous for their total ignorance of political affairs. They merely parade at foreign courts as puppets, without brains, without comprehension of the deeper currents that control politics, while the real work is done by a small staff of trained, if obscure, office workers and alleged experts. The public utterances of ambassadors are supposed to contain some political content; to deal with political and economic relations between the home countries and the countries to which they are sent. With the customary quackery that distinguishes utterances of American ambassadors, this ex-president of the American Bankers' Association, only briefly and in the most superficial manner, referred to relations between France and the United States. Not one word was uttered about the real problems confronting the world; nothing about China, or the mandates policy of the league of nations, or the war debts, or any of the other unsolved questions that daily rise to plague the imperialists.

As a substitute for a political discourse such as is expected from ambassadors of any other land, this ornament of the Ohio gang, that launched the period of administrative "revelry" with the inauguration of the late Dr. Harding as president of the United States, stole the anti-Bolshevik thunder of the fiendish black-guard braggart, Mussolini. Mentally poverty-stricken, this ambassador of Wall Street pillaged the very language of Mussolini as reported from his latest harangue before the Italian chamber of deputies.

Here are the utterances of these two luminaries, side by side:

MUSSOLINI
(Rome, May 26th)

We have taken measures in the struggle against malignant tumors, 10,000 ships from the East have been disinfected—from that East which brings us so many pleasant things like yellow fever and Bolsheviks.

HERRICK
(Paris, May 30th)

Modern methods of scientific research are being applied to the scourge . . . of cancer. These modern scientific methods are now, somewhat belatedly, being applied to the scourge of Bolshevism.

Like that other good and faithful servant of the American capitalist bandits, Matthew Woll, Ambassador Herrick eulogizes the die-hard tories of Britain for their raid on the Soviet trading corporation and the breaking of diplomatic relations with Russia.

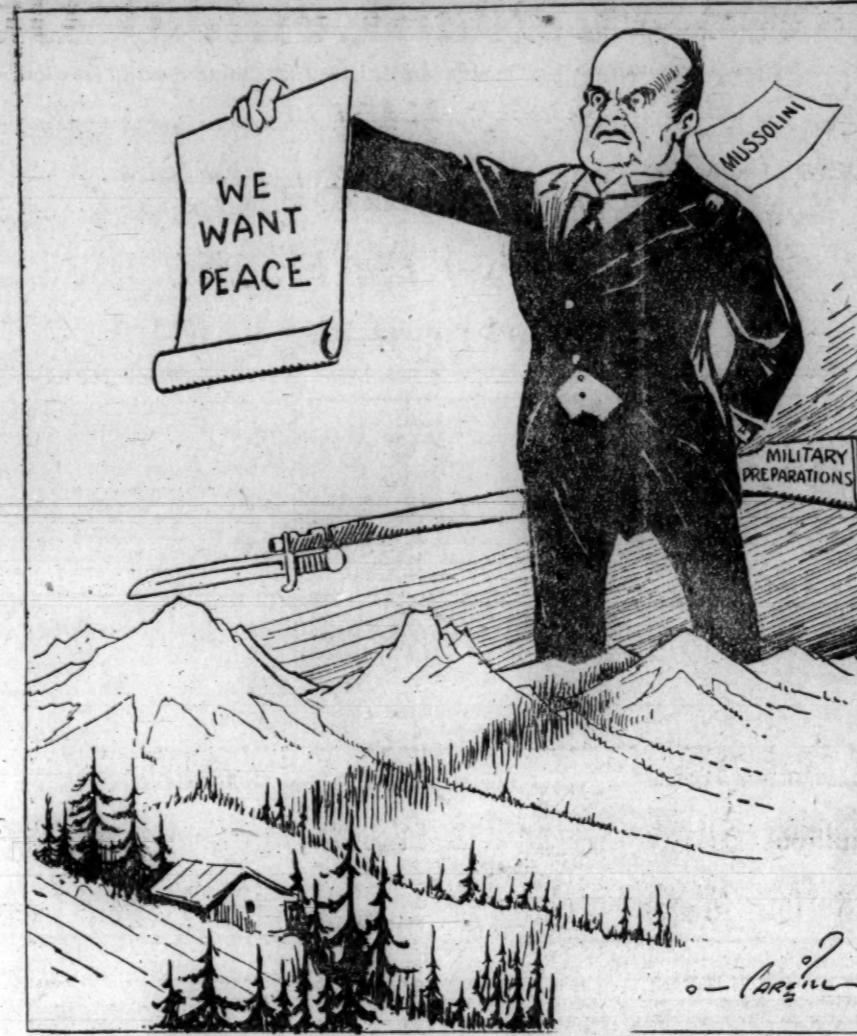
While the irreconcilable conflicts on the political and economic field bring nearer the time when the repacious nations of the world will fly at each other's throats in a new world war, there is one policy on which they are agreed; that is the necessity for a vicious fight against Bolshevism, for the imperialists all know that Bolshevism is the only force today capable of thwarting the conspiracies of the imperialists and that to the extent that the workers of the great powers and the oppressed nations come under its influence they will refuse to be cannon fodder in the imperialist conflict that is drawing ever nearer.

Bolshevism is the only force on earth working for peace. It does not play the filthy and contemptible game of the social-democracy and indulge in pacifist illusions that only play into the hands of the war-mongers, but openly proclaims to the workers the revolutionary slogan of Lenin: "Turn the imperialist wars between nations into civil wars against capitalism." Only through the revolutionary struggle can the workers hope to wipe from the earth the real causes of modern wars.

This is known to all the spokesmen of imperialism, hence their savage drive against Bolshevism throughout the world. The conspirators hope to weaken and if possible destroy the organizations of the working class so they can again lead millions of workers to the slaughter. Anti-Bolshevik propaganda is war propaganda and the anvil chorus of imperialism assails the revolutionary movement of the international proletariat because it is preparing the way for new wars.

The Herricks, the Wolls, the Mussolinis, the Joynson Hickses, and others of that stripe are trying to pave the way for new

"Beyond the Alps Lies Italy"—But Mussolini Lies All the Time



Mussolini has frequently stated that he is for peace, with honor of course. Part of the material required to fortify the mythical honor of this depraved monster and his capitalist backers in Italy and America, is an army of five million men by 1932. In this respect he follows the example of the other imperialist powers, which hide behind a veil of pacifist phrases a feverish preparation for war.

THE WORLD WAR—A WAR TO PREVENT ALL WARS (?) WHAT ABOUT THE WAR ON CHINA?

By MARGARET COWELL.

According to Professor Bogart (Direct and Indirect Costs of the Great World War), quoted before a Senate Committee, the total cost of the war for all countries, including the Central Powers, was two hundred eight billion, four hundred five million, eight hundred fifty-one thousand, two hundred and twenty-two dollars (\$208,405,561,222). Of this amount \$22,072,214,126 was advanced to the allies. This cost includes the expenditure sustained by the United States which is \$22,625,262,843, plus advances to allies \$9,465,014,125, a total of \$22,080,266,968.

It is estimated by Bogart that 22 billion dollars is nearly enough to pay the entire cost of running the United States government from 1791 up to the period of the world war. These figures safely substantiate the statement that the war cost the United States "considerably more than a million dollars an hour."

Cost in Human Life.

About 25,000,000 men, women and children were killed in the World War. (Half of these were killed on the battlefield). Prof. Bogart estimates that there are 10,004,771 "known dead" and that of the 5,983,600 reported as "prisoners or missing," at least half may be added to the "known dead."

During the nineteenth century, there were 13,000 battle days in nine wars in which time 4,448,300 men were killed. The World War in about 1,500 days killed nearly 13,000,000 on the battle field.

The Spanish influenza epidemic of 1918, the direct outcome of the war, killed nearly 6,000,000 people. Over 800,000 soldiers in the French and German armies contracted tuberculosis during the war. There are still hundreds of thousands of ex-soldiers suffering the effect of trench fever and shell-shock.

This is the price paid by the peoples of the world for a "war to end all wars."

If this was a "war to end all wars" then why did Great Britain send 80 warships, America 55 and Spain one warship just recently to China? What are 15 battalions, one division and three brigades and three artillery divisions doing in China today? Why are the mouths of guns smoking again?

What business have American troops

to shoot down Chinese men women and children who are fighting for liberation?

"To protect life and property" we are told. Workers cannot be cajoled into believing this slogan as a justification for the presence of such fighting forces in China, to protect lives of foreigners in China.

The presence of such armed forces means nothing else but actual inter-

vention in China by the above named countries.

What Communists Say.

The Communist International states:

"The Chinese Revolution with its tremendous sweep and its enormous influence upon the colonial world and upon the European proletariat, has caused an extraordinary intensification of the crisis of capitalism. The seriousness of the crisis has caused the imperialists to join forces and compelled them for the moment to bury their differences beneath their rifles and bayonets. Their crusade against China, their plans for a criminal provocation of the Soviet Union place the cause of peace in the whole world at stake."

American imperialism is playing a significant role in this intention. It is to the interest of American imperialism to maintain a situation in China where the exploitation of the Chinese workers would be unhindered.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy for 1926 states that there were 18,933 marines stationed in China, Haiti, Cuba and Nicaragua. Undoubtedly since the struggle of the people in China for liberation, this number has been increased.

According to the study of the "Cost of government in the United States" made by the National Industrial Conference Board, it is found that five years after the close of the war expenditures were 359 per cent higher than in the last pre-war year.

Edward B. Rosa, formerly of the Bureau of Standards, gave the war expenditures of the United States government for 1919-20 as 92.83 per cent of the total expenditures.

According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1925, the expenditures for past wars and preparation for new wars cost the United States government over 80 per cent of its total expenditures.

Prominent members of the Workers (Communist) Party, including Max Bedacht, editor of "The Communist," Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers School, Jack Johnstone, and Arne Swabek will be the principal speakers.

Leaders to World Conflict.

The continuation of military intervention in China by the imperialists will inevitably lead to a great imperialist war.

"The Soviet Union is prepared to accept the most drastic measures for the prevention of war and competition in armaments and calls upon the other powers to do this. The Soviet Union proposes that the standing armies be completely abolished, that war industry be done away with and a real control set up consisting of representatives of the people, of the workers, of the trade unions and of the peasants."

The workers in the United States should actively support these proposals and immediately demand the withdrawal of American warships and troops from China.

attacks by the master class upon the Communists of the world.

Already in the United States the attack has begun against the most dreaded spokesmen of the revolution here, The DAILY WORKER, that is now under the combined fire of the police, the courts, the jailers, the patriotic societies and all the forces of death and destruction that can be mobilized to do the dirty work of Wall Street.

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CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)
movement of workers and sympathetic elements. They trusted more to the puny voices of "respectable" citizens.

ONE would imagine that in a case of this kind, where two lives are in jeopardy, that all sections of the workingclass movement regardless of differences of opinion, would be able to unite on the simple platform of "Save Sacco and Vanzetti." Regardless of what harm those puny-brained busybodies may be able to do there are enough militant workers in the United States to make it clear to the capitalists of Massachusetts that they will consider the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti an act of vengeance against the workingclass and plain murder. The agitation to secure their release must be renewed with increased vigor.

American imperialism is playing a significant role in this intention. It is to the interest of American imperialism to maintain a situation in China where the exploitation of the Chinese workers would be unhindered.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy for 1926 states that there were 18,933 marines stationed in China, Haiti, Cuba and Nicaragua. Undoubtedly since the struggle of the people in China for liberation, this number has been increased.

According to the study of the "Cost of government in the United States" made by the National Industrial Conference Board, it is found that five years after the close of the war expenditures were 359 per cent higher than in the last pre-war year.

Edward B. Rosa, formerly of the Bureau of Standards, gave the war expenditures of the United States government for 1919-20 as 92.83 per cent of the total expenditures.

According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1925, the expenditures for past wars and preparation for new wars cost the United States government over 80 per cent of its total expenditures.

Prominent members of the Workers (Communist) Party, including Max Bedacht, editor of "The Communist," Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers School, Jack Johnstone, and Arne Swabek will be the principal speakers.

Leaders to World Conflict.

The continuation of military intervention in China by the imperialists will inevitably lead to a great imperialist war.

"The Soviet Union is prepared to accept the most drastic measures for the prevention of war and competition in armaments and calls upon the other powers to do this. The Soviet Union proposes that the standing armies be completely abolished, that war industry be done away with and a real control set up consisting of representatives of the people, of the workers, of the trade unions and of the peasants."

The workers in the United States should actively support these proposals and immediately demand the withdrawal of American warships and troops from China.

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DRAMA

"Patience" and the Poets

Gilbert and Sullivan Again Take a Crack at Hero Worship

MARGALO GILLMORE



In "Ned McCobb's Daughter," the Sidney Howard drama at the Golden Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

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PYGMALION
GUILD Thea. W. 52 St. Mats. 8:30
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Next Week: Second Man

Ned McCobb's Daughter
John Golden Th. E. of B'way. Circle
St. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Next Week: Silver Cord

LITTLE Theatre. West 44th Street
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Grand Street Follies

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SYD CHAPLIN IN THE MISSING LINK

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Cont. Noon to Midnight. Pop. Prices.

Passaic Tag Day in Waukegan

Under the auspices of the Waukegan central labor body and other organizations a tag day will be held June 11 for the benefit of the Passaic defense fund.

The fund

Protest U.S. Intervention in China--Central Opera House--June 3.

GOV. SMITH USING TRANSIT PROBE TO ADVANCE HIS POLITICAL FORTUNES

(Continued from Page One)
more efficient administration. The previous Transit Commission had represented the old line of which Jimmie Walker and his circle are the descendants. Al Smith, the present transit commissioners and the former police commissioner, McLaughlin, are of the new Tammany Hall lineage. Gilchrist is a Pal of Smith.

John F. Gilchrist, the chairman of the commission, is an old Tammany stand-by but primarily the personal friend of Al Smith. That he is the right-hand man in the governor's move for a larger slice of graft than can be obtained in New York State, becomes evident to anyone who notes carefully the details of the hearings now being conducted at 270 Madison Avenue. He is a friend of Thomas L. Chadbourne, millionaire lawyer for the B. M. T. and one of its controlling powers.

Let Gilchrist explain if he will, the basis of this friendship between himself, the paid servant of the people, and this Mussolini of the traction game, an individual so contemptuous of the public as to insult common intelligence with his obvious perfidy in testifying that he had no knowledge of an "understanding" to purchase I. R. T. stock by his own group.

Godley Tammany Man.

The second member of the commission is Leon G. Godley. Godley is a Tammany faker from Brooklyn and another of Smith's personal friends. He was appointed by the governor over the numerous other recommendations of Big Boss McCooey who had made the fatal mistake in 1925 of backing Hyland. Godley, in his earlier years, was associated with McAneny and a firm of traction lawyers. He and Gilchrist make a hand-some pair to back up the desperate efforts now being put forth by the Catholics, the Knights of Columbus, the Militia of Christ, etc., in their attempt to place a Catholic in the White House.

The desperate effort being made by the Catholics to revive their waning influence through the prestige of running a presidential candidate goes a long way to explain Al. Smith's temporary "break" with the traction ring. Wall Street, with its hand on the national economic pulse, is in position to gauge accurately the approach of the coming depression.

Is Smith Doomed?

Frightened at the many signs, the financial interests have given the order at the last moment for the re-election of a republican. Smith is being forced, however, to take up the challenge to his ambitions by a movement far larger than himself. Unless he had behind him a large and organized backing, Smith would not dare to come out with even such a camouflaged opposition to the traction interests as is now being displayed by the hearings. The question still to be cleared up is: Who is behind Al. Smith's open challenge to the traction ring?

The third member of the commission is Charles C. Lockwood, a staunch republican. The appointment of a republican would seem to bely the statement that this is entirely a Smith commission. Quite the contrary is the fact. At the time the present Transit Commission was appointed in April, 1926, it was stated that Lockwood had not even been consulted as to whether he would accept.

In With Untermyer.

Lockwood's fame dates back to the building trades investigations of 1921. The attorney conducting the prosecu-

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Cops and Finks in Raid on Furriers Offices in Newark

NEWARK, N. J., May 31.—The Furriers' Union office here was visited by right wing officials and members of the police department who attempted to frame up the left wing members. Being unsuccessful, they took it out of the hide of a slim youth who happened to be present in the workers' shop.

Three of the gangsters beat up the boy, who weighs no more than 100 pounds. While this was going on, Milton Corbett, Sam Adelman and Frank Wenarsky, representing the right wing International, stood outside giving orders to the police.

The next move on the part of the gangsters was to attempt to place a certain document in the desk of the secretary. After being discovered they gave up the attempt. Another furrier who was just entering the office was set upon and beaten, even worse than the youth had been a short time before.

Woll Busy Seeking Cop Protection

Not was Samuel Untermyer. It is an open secret that Untermyer is Smith's under cover man, manipulating the governor's forces as a labor of love and admiration. Lockwood's connection with Untermyer is of a more than ordinary nature as will be made clear in a moment.

Lockwood is also personal friend and great admirer of Frederick Ecker, first vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Ecker is likewise an Interborough director, one of the three members of the board who represent the bond holders. The struggle between the directors on the board representing the bondholders and the other irresponsible, non-stock holding directors, who are merely using the railroad as a basis for plundering the public, has already been noted.

During the recent I. R. T. strike, it was Lockwood who played the game of the group represented by Ecker. Acting under the inspiration of Ecker, Lockwood, it will be recalled, was the one who came to the fore in issuing statements "against" the Interborough.

Lockwood, Untermyer, Smith, McLaughlin, the members of the Transit Commission are working hand in glove with this group of big finance capitalists to remove or check the traction ring which last September was able to get to distributing the leaflets were the bosses.

Bakers' Local 3 of the Amalgamated Food Workers are contributing \$80 a week.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The supreme court today upheld the right of U. S. coast guard officers to go beyond the 12-mile limit in search of rum runners in American vessels.

The game that Al. Smith, through the Transit Commission and with the able assistance of Samuel Untermyer, is playing is a game for high stakes. Prospects of the presidency are the issue. The control of the whole transit system is the stake. But who is pulling the strings?

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF FARMERS AND WORKERS

AMERICAN FED

Professional Patriots

High-salaried officials of the Military Order of the World War and Keymen of America were the complainants against The DAILY WORKER for publishing a poem entitled "America."

"Professional Patriots," gathered as a result of careful research by Sidney Howard and John Hearley, will provide the reasons for the zeal of the spies of the "patriotic" organizations.

VII

What They Do.

All these organizations exist primarily for propaganda. Their main activity therefore is printing literature and giving out press copy. Less common are public meetings, debates, furnishing speakers, conducting prize contests for patriotic essays or orations in schools and colleges, though they all figure.

The propaganda is chiefly against radicalism in all its forms, including LaFolletteism, the child labor amendment, and industrial welfare bills. Next most conspicuous is the attack on pacifism, usually coupled with radicalism, on the theory that the object of the pacifists is to disarm the United States "so that the Bolsheviks can take it." Restriction of immigration, and Americanization of the aliens who are here, come next in importance, though the efforts at Americanizing are very feeble. This activity is based on the assumption that most aliens are Reds (or most Reds are aliens—it works the same either way).

In the background of activities, but underlying them all, is hostility to organized labor. Where organized labor is recognized, as it is in the National Civic Federation, it is only the conservative leadership that is encouraged and approved. The progressive and radical unions are regarded as part of the menace to "American institutions." They supported LaFollette in 1924, as did the Socialists, and the Communists were prepared to do. Therefore they are un-American. As Mr. Gompers and many of the conservative leaders also supported Mr. LaFollette, it put quite a strain on this interpretation, and caused Mr. Ralph Easley of the Civic Federation to explain and apologize for Mr. Gompers to his conservative associates.

This attitude to organized labor is natural to conservative business men. If the Reds are not opposed they may capture the labor movement "as they have in Great Britain." We might be faced not only with the prospect of a labor government at Washington, but a radical labor crowd in power. Therefore the safe course is to stop the evil at its source—organization. And quite aside from political power, trade unions are to be opposed by employers in their own businesses. So we find the professional patriotic organizations on the whole anti-organized labor and open shop. The Civic Federation alone is not, though anti-union employers sit on its board.

Yet it would not do to express this attitude openly as part of a patriotic program. So it is concealed under attacks on the Reds. It is significant enough that not a single trade-unionist is on the controlling board of any of the patriotic organizations except the Civic Federation, which was organized to bring capital and labor together.

In addition to propaganda, some legislative work is done by a few associations, chiefly in opposing progressive measures such as industrial welfare bills and the child labor amendment, and in fighting efforts to repeal laws curtailing free speech. The total effort put into legislative work is slight compared with the propaganda work. It is also far less than a few years ago, probably because progressive industrial measures are so little agitated. Only the National Civic Federation and the Better America Federation of Los Angeles have ever gone far in that field.

Not Active In Politics.

None of the organizations takes any active part in open politics. The disastrous experiences of the Security League in that field in 1918 may account in part for their reluctance to tackle it, though it is more likely that they are not fitted for such a major task. Their leading backers are prominent and influential in their regular republican and democratic organizations, and do not help outside. It is noteworthy, however, that almost all the patriotic societies united in opposing the LaFollette Movement in 1924, not by official action in most cases, but by matter-of-course references to it as "made in Moscow." It was just tied into the regular anti-red campaign.

Some few of the organizations have actively gone into the business of prosecuting radicals, or have aided or prompted public officials to do so. Most conspicuous of these efforts was the long campaign of the Better America Federation against the I. W. W. in California, as a result of which about 164 members of that working-class organization were sent to prison under the criminal syndicalism law, solely for their membership in it. The Federation employed for over three years three professional witnesses, Diamond, Coutts and Townsend, to testify in all these trials. Two of these were ex-convicts. The American Defense Society assisted the federal secret service under William J. Burns in bringing the criminal syndicalist prosecutions in Michigan in 1922 against thirty-one members of the Communist Party. The president of the National Security League, Mr. Solomon Stanwood Menken, has on several occasions insisted on the exclusion of distinguished aliens whose radicalism he opposed—notably the Countess Catherine Karolyi, wife of the first president of the Hungarian Republic.

The Security League in 1925 also succeeded in inducing a business men's luncheon club and the Y. M. C. A. of Hartford, Connecticut, to cancel speaking engagements of Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., the British labor statesman, on the ground that he was preaching "socialistic doctrines." On this occasion the Baltimore Sun remarked:

"Already in continental theaters America is the subject of the same sort of gibes that New York pokes at Brooklyn. With Mr. Kellogg inside the government and the National Security League outside, we are certainly a legitimate subject for ridicule."

Typical of the activity of the National Security League was the report issued by B. F. Ristine, Major of Infantry, 84th Division, U. S. Army, Indianapolis, on Frederick J. Libby of the National Council for the Prevention of War, who was scheduled to speak on peace in Indianapolis. This report was "authenticated" by Major General Robert L. Bullard, U. S. Army, Retired, President of the League.

All of the statements included in the report had been answered and proved to be falsehoods time and again by Mr. Libby's organization. Knowing of this, the Indianapolis Monthly Meeting of Friends complained to the army headquarters at Indianapolis and received a reply from G. L. Townsend, Colonel of Infantry and Chief of Staff which said that "the statement made by Major Ristine regarding the authenticity of the data was inaccurate, the data being understood to have been compiled by the late R. M. Whitney (author of the book 'The Reds in America') and furnished the undersigned and his associates for their information, the officers of the National Security League believing it to be correct and true, and not furnishing it for publication. . . . It is known to be the expressed policy of the League to avoid controversy involving personalities, and it is regretted by the officers of the League

(Continued on Fourth Column)

Massachusetts' Labor Fakers

By SIDNEY BLOOMFIELD.

One who embodies the trinity of virtue—a democrat, lawyer and "friend-of-labor"—has the distinction of being the second highest paid legislative lobbyist in the state of Massachusetts.

According to the Massachusetts lobby act, lobbyists are required by law to file with the secretary of the state a statement of fees collected by them for appearing at the state house on behalf of their clients.

James Vahey, the legal pride of the Massachusetts labor fakers has filed his report in which he avers that he had received \$2,500 from labor unions for his lobby work while the legislature was in session. This amount was surpassed only by one other lobbyist who operated for an insurance company. What Vahey received in addition to the officially reported sum is unknown.

Besides Vahey, the labor bureaucrats in this state have tied on the necks of the unions the dead ballast of about a dozen "full-time" and more than full-paid legislative agents who pull down enormous salaries not to mention expenses and other incidentals that go along with their salaries.

Salary—"n—Expenses.

Lobbyists or legislative agents are maintained in the state house corridors, committee rooms, etc., by the state branch of the A. F. of L., American Federation of Textile Operatives, Boston Street Carmen's Union, Railroad Brotherhoods in Mass., etc.—receiving large "Salary"—"n—expense."

Besides these legislative agents, practically every central labor union or building trades council or metal trades council, etc., have a sort of "experienced" man amongst them who is at all times "willing" to represent his respective local council. Oft times this brother happens to be a business agent for his own local or a group of local unions of kindred crafts and who always has time to go to the state house to appear in behalf or against a bill.

\$20 A Day.

When these local fakers return to their respective bodies, it is not unusual to see them turn in a bill for "Salary"—"n—expense" to the tune of \$30 or \$40 for a trip to the state house for a day or two, most of which time had been spent in having a good time with their brother fakers whom they meet from other cities. When they report before their respective bodies, almost invariably the virtues of a certain democrat politician or group of politicians are sung instead in the reply of the democratic politicians who said:

"The legislative agents have so little interest themselves in legislative matters that the legislators do not know who they are. The only written communication we have received on legislation so far this season from labor is the one urging that we vote for Sunday professional baseball. On the other hand we have without solicitation appeared on labor bills before committees and fought for them in the house without a word being spoken by labor's paid representatives in the state house.

of ducking roll calls in the legislature thus helping to kill labor bills. No sooner had this charge been made on the floor of the Boston C. L. U. than a group of democratic state representatives, Birmingham, Buckey, and Twohig, came back with a counter charge against the legislative agents of labor in general, and Marty Joyce in particular. This counter charge came together with a challenge to debate the charges on the floor of the Boston C. L. U., but the fakers were wise enough to let the matter get whisked up."

Expert Vote Getters.

So closely allied are these fakers with the politicians at the state house that the politicians actually regard the labor movement as their own movement. For purposes of vote getting they make no distinction between the democratic party and the labor unions, thus in challenging Joyce to debate the charges, these democratic politicians ask, "Is Joyce exploiting labor and the democratic party for his personal advancement?" Thus they foist the capitalist political party upon the labor movement creating in the minds of ignorant workers the idea that the democratic party is the political arm of the labor movement. The illusion is thus created that if you are against the democratic party you are also against labor—linking the official labor movement with the capitalist democratic party.

These politicians know how to establish the ideological hegemony of the capitalist party over the labor movement because many of them, including President Green, are so-called labor-men.

Silent on Issues.

In this connection it is interesting to note that in their eagerness to advance their own fortunes and as they become more independent of their responsibilities and obligations to the labor movement in so far as the rank and file are concerned, these legislative agents practically forget (not unconsciously) that they are to fight in behalf of labor. The glaring truth of this assertion was brought out in the reply of the democratic politicians who said:

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Bob Stuff.

Only when a very popular bill is before the house, such as the one to increase the hours of labor for women in the textile industry of the state, will these agents come out in force. And on such bills the most sentimental slop is spilled instead of making a powerful labor attack on the textile barons.

Expose System.

At most hearings on certain bills affecting labor these so-called legislative agents are conspicuous by their absence. The irony of it is, that is the fact that nine out of ten such high-priced legislative agents lack the necessary intelligence or interest in measures affecting the working-class. When questioned or cross-examined by the clever lawyers representing the various employers' associations, who come prepared with stacks of documents, figures, statistics, etc., whether labor has any alternative program as happened when the Arkwright Club made their recent attempt to lengthen the hours of toil for women, these labor representatives replied that they had no program but that they were "willing to sit down and discuss the matter at the table with the employers."

Squander Money.

Countless thousands of dollars, representing the hard-earned money of union men and women are thus squandered on these "fat boys" daily by the labor movement of America, for what takes place in Massachusetts is an example of what takes place in every state in the union. Not only is money squandered in this manner, but the vilest sort of class-collaboration is bred of just such activities—and this is a potent factor in opposition to the building of a labor party in the United States.

Like the public utility commissioners who are supposed to protect the interests of "the public," these agents soon learn how to make "an easy dollar."

Gets Fat Job.

John Hodgson, was legislative agent for the street carmen's union until he came out as a paid campaigner for the defeated Senator William Morgan Butler, the textile magnate. Anne Weinstock deserted the labor movement and was rewarded with a government job for advancing the interests of the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

Hopes to Retire.

Campaign jobs, government jobs, jobs on state commissions, etc., are some of the forms of bribery that these agents stoop to. While paving the way for desertion of labor's ranks these agents stoop to the lowest depths of corruption and resort to the most scandalous kind of class collaboration. In defense of such betrayal (and many of these agents openly brag about it) they reply as did Bennett Gordon, a labor skater who dominates the carpenters' locals in Worcester, "I am looking forward to the day when I won't have to wield a hammer and saw for a living!"

Soft Pedals Charges.

Whenever thieves quarrel the truth comes out. This happened only recently when the reactionary Martin T. Joyce, legislative agent of the Massachusetts branch, A. F. of L., accused several democratic colleagues

The Pomp of War

(Three Poems By Henry George Weiss.)

SHOT

The kerchief of white was pinned on his breast,
The firing squad had done its best,
Another soldier lad gone "west",
Ho, soldiers, ground your arms!

Killed in action somewhere in France,"
This is the message that met her glance.
O mother, killed somewhere in France
And swathed away in lime!

They stood him up by an open grave
Where the mounded earth was like a wave,
Three minutes of prayer to him they gave
Before they shot him down!

The gray of the morning lit the east
As he knelt down at the foot of the priest,
The uncertain rats awaited the feast—
Squad shunt! Aim straight! Fire!

The kerchief of white was red on his breast,
The firing squad had done its best;
Another soldier lad gone "west",
Ho, soldiers, ground your arms!

THERE WERE THREE OF THEM

There were three of them lying side by side,
Brothers of woe in a woeful place,
And one was a lad from the banks of the Clyde,
And one a fisherman from Harbor Grace.

The third he haltered from the prairie mould;
Where the dust of the wheat is powdered gold,
And all were young in that hopeless land
If you numbered by years—and yet so old.

The first man saw the woman he loved,
And the second no hands, no hands at all,
While the third twitched the stumps of his legs and looked
With a hopeless stare at the grimy wall.

Above their heads on the wings of the blast
Death went by with a hissing breath;

O the thots of their hearts as he went past
Were clothed in a garb more drear than death!

The first man saw the woman he loved
And the second the rudder he'd never hold,

And the third the plow he had often shod;

As it broke the soil of the prairie mould;

And each craved death as a blessed thing,

And each in his own and separate way
With hardly a fear worked loose the thongs

That held the blood in the helpless clay.

There were three of them lying side by side,
Stark and dead when the stretchers came;

And somebody muttered, "Suicide."

But nobody uttered a word of blame!

The Passing of Private Burke

These were the thots of Private Burke
As he crouched alone in the dark
Watching the giant flares light the mark
And the shells hiss by to their mark.

These were the thots of Private Burke,
Lone raider in No Man's Land,
As he hopped the shell-hole's deepest mark
With an open knife in his hand.

"It's a helluva night," says Private Burke,
(To himself, you understand,

As it wouldn't be healthy to speak too loud
Out there in No Man's Land),

"It's a helluva night, and I wish that I were
Safe outta this blasted hole,

I burster the bloomin' mud so much

I feel like a bloody mole!"

"I wonder where that Heinie is?
The damn fool's shootin' wild!

There goes a bloody flare again—

Thank God, the night is mild!

What wouldn't I give for a shot in the arm,
A pull at a coffin-nail—

Now what in the 'ell are they shootin' at?

Jes' watch that bugger sail!

"I must be nearly over now—

Look out! Barbed wire there.

Damme it's dark! I wish they would
Send up another flare.

Ah, there she goes . . . off with a bang . . .

My God! What's that? You're dead!

I'll say those stiffs give one a start . . .

I nearly lost my head.

"I'll jes' crawl over to the stiff . . .

The stiff will make a screen.

I wonder where that Heinie is?

Whew! That jes' breezed my bean.

What wouldn't I give for a decent bed . . .

Move over pal . . . What's that?

The stiff . . . the Heinie . . . fooled, by God!

Take that, damn you, take that!

Right in the throat . . . stuck like a pig . . .

Again . . . Oh, Christ, my chest!

He got me good . . . the bastard . . . Oh . . .

I guess . . . I'm go — in' in' "west" . . .

These were the thots of Private Burke

As he lay alone in the dark

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